NEW YORK MERALD, SUNDAY, MARCH & 1861

MPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Outgoing and Incoming Administrations.

Resing Scenes of the Thirty-Sixth

The Tariff Bill Signed by the President.

The Reason Why Troops are Concentrated at the Capital.

THE FATE OF THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS

THE NEW CABINET.

Seward, Chase, Cameron, Blair, Smith,

Welles and Bates.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln.

A Coercive Policy Towards the South Resolved On.

Financial and Military Preparations of the Southern Republic.

VIRGINIA ON THE VERGE OF SECESSION.

List of the Resignations of Army Navy and Civil Officers.

The Programme for the Inauguration of the President and Vice-President,

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL A LAW.

he would sign the new tariff bill. He said b arded it as a very imperfect and loosely drawn nsylvania friends, and to-day signed it.

THE PEACE MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861. As I predicted everything with regard to the peace would depend on the action of the Senate of or's resolution repealing the rule forbidding the y the extreme men on both sides. But it prevailed by our majority, and hence the resolution of the House, as the Corwin resolution, may and probably will pted, and even those of Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Big er can pass finally. But the indications are that nothing will be done except the passing of Corwin's resolution which is regarded as amounting to nothing.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent a message to the House to-day, it nce with a resolution pere ofore adopted, as to the of troops in Wasnington. He submits that the force is not lution presupposes, its total amount dred and fifty-three, exclusive of the marines priate station. These troops were ordered here to act as a posse comitatus, in strict accordance to the civil authority, for the purpose of preserving peace and order in Washington, should this become necessary, before or at the period of the inauguration of the President elect. What was the duty of the President at the time the troops were ordered to the city? Ought he to have waited, before this precautionary measure was adopted, until he could obtain proof that a searet conspiracy existed to seize the capitai? In the language of the Select Committee, this was "in a time of high excitement, consequent upon revolutionary events transpiring all around us. The very air was filled with rumors, and individuals were indulging in the most extravagant expression of fears and arrests." Under these circumstances, which the President says he need not detail, as they appear in the testimony of the Select Committee, he was convinced that he ought to act. The safety of the immense amount of public property in this city, and of the archives of

that he ought to act. The safety of the immense amount of public property in this city, and of the archives of the government, in which all the States, and especially the new States, in which the public lands are situated, have a deep interest, required that he should do so.

The peace and order of the city itself and the security of the inauguration of the President elect were subjects of such vast importance to the whole country that I could not hesitate to adopt precautionary and defensive measures. At the present moment, when all is quiet, it is difficult to realize the state of alarm which prevailed when the troops were first ordered to this city. This alwhen the troops were first ordered to this city. This al-most instantly subsided after the arrival of the first com-

pany, and a feeling of comparative peace and security has since existed, both in Washington and throughout the unity. Had I refused to adopt this precautionary mea-sure, and cvil consequences—which many good men at the time apprehended—had followed, I never should have

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE

SOUTHERN REPUBLIC.

at Montgomery, shows that it is proceeding with great vigor. By the 4th of March it is believed the catire fifteen million loan will have been taken.

Thirty thousand volunteers are now drilled and under
canvass, awaiting orders. Large army provision sup-

eans for distribution.

L'On the 4th of March the new postal arrangements go into effect. The die for the new stamps has been made, and the old contractors continued in the service of the

gomery, the new government will be independent in all the practical details of administration, and prepared to make good their separate nationality against all comers. The precent tariff is designed to be merely provisional

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

WASSENGTON, March 2, 1861. for the friends of the Union in that State. It is positively smorted that if Congress adjourns without passing some plan of adjustment Virginia will join her sister States in the Southern confederacy in less than thirty days. This

GEN. TWIGGS DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War received, late last evening, the order of Gen. wiggs surrousing the forts and public property of his department, which was the first authentic information received by the government of his treachery, and thereupon the order dismissing him was immediately made. It appears that General Twiggs ordered the troops out of the barracks at San Antonio, which were imme-diately occupied by the militia of Texas, the UnitedTHE CASE OF CAPTAIN POPE.

natter of course to order a Court Martial to investigat that neither the President nor Secretary of War, at the time the Court Martial was ordered, had any knowledge

quired to appear for two weeks. This looks like an ac-

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. Washington, March 2,)861.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS. The President has signed the Army Appropr

and a number of private bills. The Civil and Diplomatic

The officers of the army and navy, in separate bodies, waited on the President and the respective Secretaries of their branches of the public service, and formally took their leave of them. Brief spenches were made, and

mutual regrets expressed. Forty-three army officers have resigned since the passage of the South Carolina ordinance of secession,

several of them without reference to that subject. Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Lay, Virginia aid-de camp to

The recently passed Post Route bill contains a section requiring ten cents prepaid letter postage to and from the Pacific coast, without regard to distance. All drop letters are hereafter to be prepaid with postage stamps.

The court of inquiry in the case of Commodore Armstrong has resulted in ordering a Court Martial, which emble in this city on the 12th of March, and be composed of such distinguished navy officers as Commodores Stewart, Shubrick, Stringham, Nicholson, Jarvis, Gregory, Paulding, Merwin, Reed, &c. The Judge Advo-

More than double the amount of business has been transacted in the War Department this season than during

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Captain Dunnington, of the Capitol police, is very busy making a selection of proper persons to act as specials on the day of the inauguration. A numerous force will be

Regular and extra trains still pour in curious and ex-pectant thousands from all parts of the North and North-Brown's, the Southern headquarters, is the only leading and Illinoisians are in town. The Springfield friends trains are run in every direction. It is a motly and remarkable for one thing-its intense ignorance of the prevailing troubles of the country. Some of the fresh arrivals, seekers after responsible position

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mr. PEARCE, (opp.) of Md., reported from the Commi

etitions, mostly against compromises.

Messrs. Sumner, Wilkinson and Cameron present A communication from the President was received.

transmitting papers in relation to the extradition case of A number of reports from the Committee on Printing

The report in favor of printing Mr. Simpson's survey of the wagon road was laid over.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., made a motion to cor-rect the journal, where it said:—"The resolutions from the House were read a first and second time by unani-

mous consent." He contended that the when resolutions were read a second time he himself objected and others near him.

Mr. Docalas, (opp.) of Ill., claimed that the amendments were read twice.

The discussion continued some time.

Mr. Foor, (rep.) of Vt., presented the credentials of Jacob Collamer, re-elected as Senator from Vermont.

The journal was corrected—yeas, 24; nays, 17, and the resolution from the House read a second time—yeas, 39; nays, 5.

resolution from the House read a second time—yeas, 39; nays, 5.

THE PROPOSITION OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The special order being the Peace Convention proposition it was taken up.

Mr. Lane, (opp.) of Oregon, resumed his remarks, speaking against the proposition, and defended himself against the speech of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson). He referred to the withdrawal of several of the States, and declared that Virginia would also go if nothing was done, and join the great Southern Confederacy. He also argued at some length in favor of the right of sectsfol.

Mr. Pharce, (opp.) of Md., made a report from the Conference Committee on the Civil bill, and the report was agreed to.

of secession.

Mr. Prance, (opp.) of Md., made a report from the Conference Committee on the Civil bill, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Lyn continued, commenting severely on that portion of Mr. Johnson's speech advocating coercion as a settlement for the present difficulties of the country. He (Lane) was in favor of a peaceable settlement. He claimed that the rapublican party would not let the slave States go into the Territories with their property. The republican party will not let the Southern States stay in the Union nor yet allow them to go out of it. Mr. Lane spoke for nearly three hours.

Mr. Johnson, (opp.) of Tenn., then rose to speak.

Mr. Biolies, (opp.) of Tenn., then rose to speak.

Mr. Biolies, (opp.) of Pa, wished to know if it was the intention of the Senator to put off action on the great question sedior the country? If he chose to do so it was in the power of any Senator to put off action until it was to late.

Mr. Johnson said that he would only occupy a short time. He said he had been attacked by those who favor disunion. Personalities towards him had been indulged in, but he (Mr. Johnson proceeded he was applauded by the galleries, when the Chairman, Mr. Polk, ordered the gentlemen's gallery on the right to be cleared.

Mr. Doucas, (opp.) of Illinois, moved that the rule be suspended.

Seme debate took place on the motion, when Mr. Lane said he hoped that the gallery would be permitted to remain and applaud as much as they pleased. It did not make any difference to him for he was standing up for right.

Mr. Halk, (rep.) of N. E., said that those in the gallery would be permitted to remain and applaud as much as they pleased. It did not make any difference to him for he was standing up for right.

Mr. Halk, (rep.) of N. E., said that those in the gallers were protably new comers and had got their ideas of the Senate from the newspapers. He thought they had better be excused.

The discussion lasted for nearly an hour, and severa motions were made and withdrawn, until at last Mr Douglas wi

closed.

The Cham ordered the galleries to be cleared.

A few hisses followed, when the whole crowd rose and borst out with most tumultuous appliance, yelling and showting, and submisating in three rearing cheers for the Union, causing the greatest exclement.

Journ.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., was also in favor of remaining till midnight or to-morrow morning, but not to make an order to meet on Sunday, unless it was ne-

Mr. Freeenden, (rep.) of Me., made a report from the Cemmittee of Conference on the Army bill.

The report was agreed to, and so the bill passed.

Mr. Puss, (opp.) of Ohio, reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian bill.

The report was agreed to, and so the bill passed.

Mr. Douglas reported from the Committee of Conference on the Patent bill, with an amendment that all patents hereafter granted shall remain in force seveniess years, and all extension of such patents shall hereby be prohibited.

This report was agreed to.

This report was agreed to.

THE ADJOTEMMENT.

The question was then taken on Mr. Crittenden's motion, that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet at half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday.

Several objections were made against it.

Mr. Crittenden's said the real question was, Senators did not wish to take the responsibility of voling on the resolutions, and wished to put it off on the plea that they could not be read a second time and passed the same day.

Mr. King, (rep.) of N. Y., said he thought there was no necessity for it, and that it was better to keep the Sabbath holy.

Mr. Crittenden—Holy! They would keep the Sabbath holier than they ever did by saving the country from ruin and bloodshed.

The motion was disagreed to by year 15; nays 21.

Mr. Bigirm moved to take up the resolution to suspend
the rule which prevents bills on resolutions to be read
and passed the same day, so far as relates to propositions

Mr. Hair raised the question of order that the rules could not be suspended.

Mr. Mason, (opp.) of Va., asked for the continuation of the subject before the Senate—which was the proposition of the Peace Convention—and that no side motions should interfere.

Discussion continued on the point of order, when it was decided that Mr. Bigler's motion was in order.

Mr. Hair moved to strike out the word "suspend" and insert "repeal." Carried.

Mr. Mason said that it was now proposed to change the rule in regard to amendments to the constitution, which require more deliberation than any other.

After further discussion the resolution was adopted by the following vote:—

ference. He (Mason) thought that precedence snown not be taken them.

Mr. Chrysman said he thought it strange gentlemen should want to take up the resolutions simply to strike a blow at the sample them under fool. It was evident, from the opposition to the resolutions of the resoc Conference, that they could not be passed, but gentlemen ought to let something be dore.

Mr. Douglas' motion was agreed to, as follows:—

"authorized or."

Yras.—Mesers Bayard, Bingham, Bragg. Bright, Chandler, Clark, Cliogman, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Ring, Mason, Trumbull, Wade, Wigfail, Wilkinson, Wilson—19.

Navs—Mesers Baker, Bigler, Collamer, Crittenden, Diron, Dousas, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn, Kennedy, Latham, Merrill, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Jen Eyek, Thompson—19.

This being a tie vote, the President gave the casting vote in the sfirmative.

Mr. DOUGLES appealed to some Senator to change his

Mr. CRITERIESS moved for a reconsideration of the vote. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkanzas, said that he considered this the most treacherous proposition yet made, and he belived that Southern men were sacrificing their States and giving up their rights. He (Johnson) would not vote for any half way measures. He would not vote for any measures that will not bring back all the States, and restore the Union as it was. He considered this proposition as a delusion, and calculated to divide the South.

Mr. Gwr said that he was in favor of a measure that would do justice to both sections and make a settlement. He did not believe that the passage of this resolution would satisfy the country.

Mr. Baker advocated the passage of the resolution. He did not suppose it would effect a settlement, but it was a section of the suppose it would effect a settlement, but it was a

would do justice to both scotions and make a settlement. He did not believe that the passage of this resolution would satisfy the country.

Mr. Barsh advocated the passage of the resolution. He did not suppose it would effect a settlement, but it was a step toward it.

Mr. Charmier moved that all the doors be opened in the gallery. Agreed to by yeas 24; nays 19. Masses of people poured in until the galleries were crowded.

The Vice President directed the Sergoant at Arms to admit no more persons than could be comfortably seated.

Mr. Eyren moved that the Senate adjourn.

During the call of the roll Mr. Mason said it was evident the Senate was under the control of a lawless mob, and should vote to adjourn.

Motion lost—Yeas 19, nays 31.

Mr. Barsh continued his remarks, urging the passage of the resolution as a measure of conciliation.

Mr. Gwis again objected to the resolution as not satisfactory. He wanted something like the Crittenden propositions.

Mr. Pugh's motion was disagreed to—yeas 17 neays 20.

Mr. Pugh then moved to amend, by substituting the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Winkinson said he should neither vote for the amendment nor the original proposition. He was opposed to all subterfuges and compromises. The people had risen and burled from power a corrupt and debauched administration, whose officers, to save themselves from the indignation of an outraged people, fand taken refuge under the black flag of treason. He contended that the will of the people must rule. He would not vote for compromise nor surrender any principle. He had done nothing wrong, and he had nothing the sake back. He referred to a speech of Governor Wise when he spoke of the new census as further dwarfing the power of the Southern States. He (Wilkinson) said that was the true reason of the trouble. But the increase of the free States could not be adopted. They were a mighty power. The Northwest and his own State were ready to perform all the obligations that were due under the constitution, and nothing more could be asked, and h

Mr. Carrieries said he would like to submit a few remarks, but as it was so late he doubted if it was best to go on.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate take a recess till to morrow (Sunday), at seven o'clock in the evening, and at ten minutes of twelve the Senate adjourned for re-

Washington, March 2, 1861.
The Spraken laid before the House a letter from Thomas

H. Ford, resigning his office as printer.

The struggle on the part of members for a recognition ositions they severally strove to offer.

officer bore this infliction with becoming resignation.

Mr. Haskyn, (opp.) of N. Y., from the Committee on

Mr. Dawles, (rep.)
the select committee, concluding with a resolution time
the Secretary of the Navy, in accepting, without delay
or inquiry, the resignations of officers of the navy who
or inquiry, the resignations of officers of the navy who
were in arms against the government, when tendering
were in arms against the government, when tendering

which he deserves the censure of this House.

Mr. Daws moved the previous question.

Mr. Branch, (opp.) of N. C., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Disagreed to, 57 against 96.

Mr. Branch, as a member of that committee, insumed as the facts proven in the committee would not sugtain the resolution, asked Mr. Dawes to allow the majority and minority reports to be read. If the gentleman would not consent to this then let the letters of the Secretary of the Navy befread.

Mr. Dawss said he had no objection to that or a statement of the chief clerk of the Navy Department being read, if the House desired it.

Mr. Branch—That's all we ask.

Mr. Daws, however, refused to withdraw the demand for the previous question, saying the report was printed in the Globe a week ago.

Mr. Sickles, (opp.) of N. Y., said that the resolution was a disgrace to those who would vote for it.

Mr. Floraxce, (opp.) of N. Y., considered this resolution as stabbing a man in the dark.

Calls to "Order" from the republican side.

Mr. Winshow, (opp.) of N. C., said there was no evidence to justify such consule.

Mr. Kingorn, (rep.) of Ind., could not consistently vote for the resolution unless he could see the evidence.

Mr. Pinkles offered a resolution, that the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby presented to Hon. Windows and impartial administration of his duties during the present Congress. He moved the previous question.

Meers, Reprin and Crance, (opp.) of N. C., objected, but the Speaker pro. tem. (Mr. Branch) decided this a privileged question.

Mr. Mayrard, (opp.) of Tonn., said the rules of a resolution was adopted with several objections.

Repris Time House refused to order the ayes and nays being called, and made a motion accordingly.

The House refused to order the ayes and nays being called, and made a motion accordingly.

The House refused to allowing a million two hundred thousard dollars, as proposed by the Senate, the committee on the part of the House had reluctantly consented to allow the Choctaw amendment,

Mr. Pinnes hoped the House would adhere to their disagreement. If the Senate desire to let the bill fail, so be it.

Mr. Strumson, (opp.) of Ky., during this spirited debate, said he did not know what Mr. Phelps had against the Chectaws. Was it because he links his fortunes with the North? He had sanctioned objects as unjust as this, and yet has claimed the obligation of plighted faith in austaining them. Hei could crush under foot plighted faith hen it suited his views.

Mr. Pinnes—I do not know what the gentleman means. Mr. Strumson—I will explain what II mean and prove what I say.

Mr. Pinnes—I have pursued the course of duty I felt incumbent upon me. I do not know to what the gentleman reters.

Mr. Strumson—I will explain all.

Mr. Pinnes—I have said that if the Choctaws were in a suffering condition I would donate them two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but would not sanction or recegnise this Choctaw award. If this is houtlity, then the gentleman has mistaken friendship for hostility.

Mr. Strumson—I say that the gentleman from Missoui has urged on this floor the purchase of a public printing house as necessary to carry out the treaty is a stegma on the public faith.

Mr. Pinnes—One word of explation. That was to carry out the law for purchesing a public printing office, the contract having received the approval of the Printing Committees of both Houses. I had voted against the bill, but when the courract was made I was for carrying out the public faith.

Mr. Strumson said the money now proposed to be awarded to the Choctaws was pursuant to a solemn promise, and more than that was due. He then explained and recalled some language objectionable to the gentleman from Missouri.

mise, and more than that was due. He then explained and recalled some language objectionable to the gentleman from Missouri.

The excitement soon subsided, and the report of the committee was agreed to by nine majority.

At seven P. M. the House adjourned till Monday morning, ten o'clock.

is referred primarily to their operation upon individuals, through the instrumentality of the ministers of justice and the enginery of the law. And only after the failure of the officer to execute his writ, and of the posses of the country to enable him to do so, can the aid of the foliod civil authority. The paramount power of the civil arm in disclosed the hand of 1970, to the aid of the foliod civil authority. The paramount power of the civil arm in disclosed the hand hand the office of the civil arm in disclosed the hand of the original provision for executing the interest of the military to it was excursed through the coercion of the magistracy, rather than upon political communities through the coercion of arms. Had this last power been conclused, the constitution would have empowered the suppression by the military and the proposed law have been constitutional, and its obvious intent to comatrain secoding States to referral featly, have violated no organic provision. The effect, however, would none the less have been civil war and sangulary conflict. Succentrated under the articles of confederation. It was but a league, and to be effective the force of the central body could be applied only to independent members. But the attempt to enforce the power would have precipitated intersociation to the abandonment of our former confederated system should now be claimed as a derivative by political charcilland, and the execution of the law could have been but at the expense of bloodshed. It astunishes me, Mr. Speaker, that one of the chief objections which operated to the abandonment of our former confederated system should now be claimed as a derivative by political charcilland, and the execution of the law could have been but at the expense of bloodshed. It astunishes me, Mr. Speaker, that one of the chief objections which operated to the asymment. But I refrain. The temper of the House does not justify it, now will my remarks makerally softer by the conceiling authority of Banilton, force and provide the prov

the populousness and strength of several of the singly at the present juncture, and looks forward they will become, even at the distance of half a will at cace dismiss as idle and visionary any which aims at regulating their movements by operate upon them in their collective capacities be executed by a several production.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

A bill to provide for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory and additional Indian Agents.

A bill for the relief of Moses Mecker.

A bill for the relief of David Whiting.

A bill for the relief of Mrs. Effas A. Merchant, widow of the late First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles G. Merchant, United States Army.

A bill granting an invalid pension to Elizabeth Reeves.

A bill granting an increase of pension to William G. Bernard, late a soldier in the United States Navy.

A bill for the relief of Richard C. Martin.

A bill granting an increase of pension to William G. Bernard, late a soldier in the United States Navy.

A bill for the relief of Richard C. Martin.

A bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1862.

A bill making appropriations for the support of the Milltary Academy for the year ending June 30, 1862.

A bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the gavernment for the year ending June 30, 1862. (Now under consideration, Feb. 11, and likely to be passed.)

A bill for the relief of F. M. Beauchamp and Betsey D. Townsend.

A bill for the relief of the assignee of the late David C.

A bill for the relief of the assignee of the late David C.
Broderick, deceased.
A bill for the relief of Franklin Torrey.
A bill authorizing a loan (225,000,000.)
SECATE BILLS.
An act to authorize the extension and use of a branch of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad with-

An act to authorize the extension and use of a branch of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad within the city of Georgetown.

An act to amend the fourth section of the act for the admission of Oregon into the Union, so as to extend the time for selecting salt springs and contiguous lands in Oregon.

An act to authories the institution of a suit against the United States, to test the title to lots numbered five and six in the Hospital square in San Francisco.

An act for the relief of Jeremiah Pandergast, of the District of Columbia.

An act for the relief of Major Benj. Alvord, paymaster United States Army.

An act for the relief of Samuel R. Franklin.

An act for the relief of Lieutenant George L. Hartsuff, United States Army.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

An act for the relief of Lieutenant George L. Hartruff,
United States Army.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treesury, to change the name of the schooner Spring Hill to
that of United States.

Joint resolution extending the time for taking testimony on the application of Cyrus H. McCormick for the
extension of his patent.